COMMANDERS DIGEST

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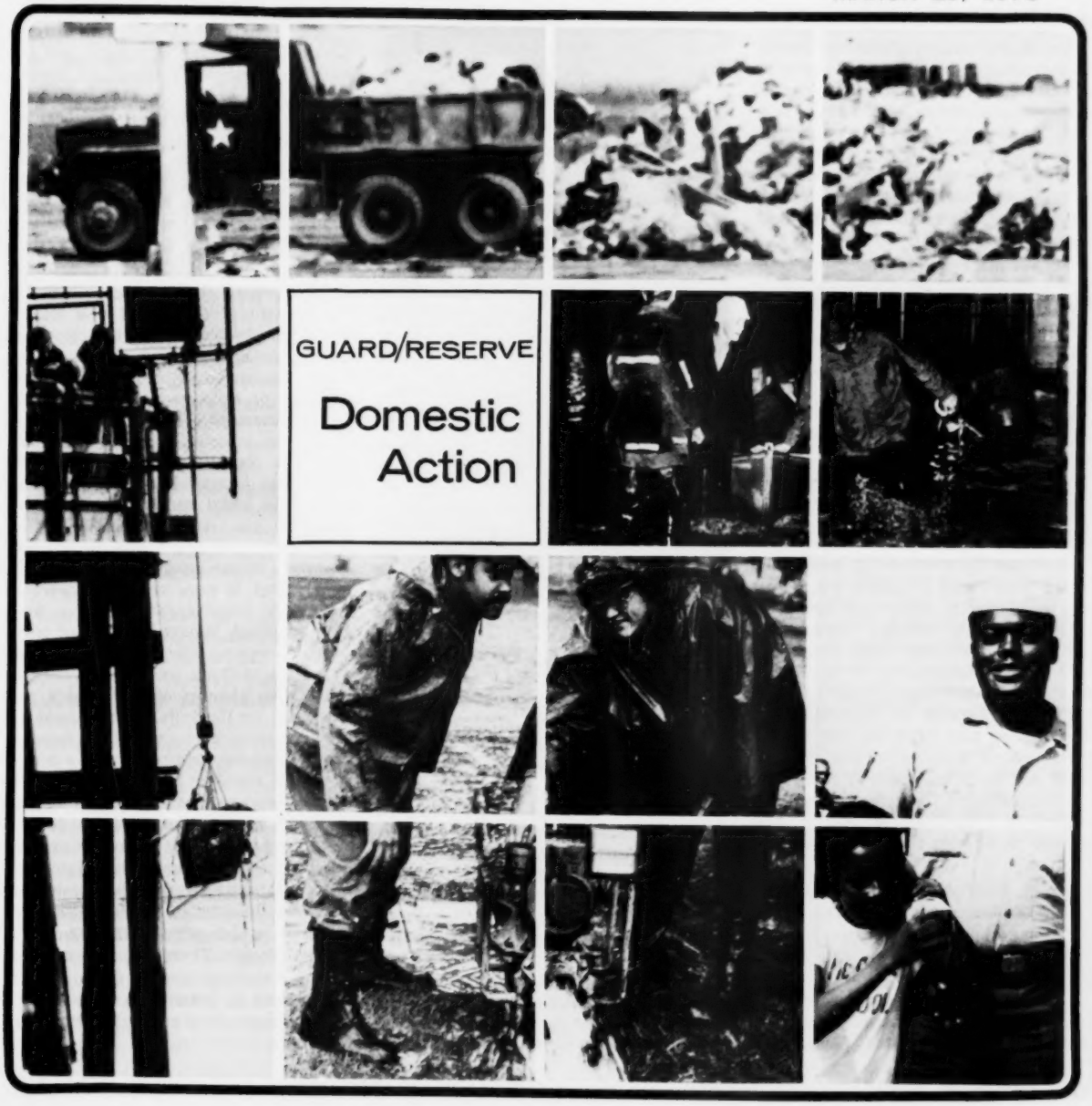

Defense Policy Detailed

Domestic Action: Past and Present

By Dr. Theodore C. Marrs,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
of Defense (Reserve Affairs)

One of my earliest childhood memories was of men in uniform, illuminated by yellow lanterns and occasional flashes of lightning, carrying sandbags to reinforce the levees. Later, I learned that these men whom we thanked for saving our home were our neighbors and that the uniforms they had worn were only part—though an important part—of their lives.

Many of those men had fought through Europe in World War I. One was a sergeant who had a Medal of Honor. He was also the owner of the grocery store. He and his fellow workers against that long-ago flood—like the Guardsmen and Reservists of today—took their citizenship seriously. To them, protecting other townspeople against floods and keeping up their military training in case their fellow townspeople had to be defended against man-made threats were just as much a part of life as selling penny candy to the schoolchildren who dropped into the store on the way home.

As I grew older, I became aware that these neighbors of mine—the ones who sometimes wore military uniforms—were involved in more than emergency work in our community. I would see them loading their trucks with Salvation Army food baskets at Christmas and Thanksgiving and delivering the baskets to the poorer families in our town. I would see them transporting truckloads of underprivileged youngsters to day-care camps and sometimes setting up field kitchens to provide lunch for them.

Although that was yesteryear, Guardsmen and Reservists still take their citizenship seriously—continuing to aid their neighbors in a humanitarian fashion, while training to protect them, if and when the need should arise.

By law, by Department of Defense directive and by national policy, the peacetime mission of the Guard and Reserve is to develop the combat readiness required for their wartime roles. The three basic ingredients of combat readiness are: manning, equipping and training. These are the priority concerns.

Domestic Action programs, as secondary endeavors, have proved to be a significant asset in the pursuit of priority objectives for the primary role of Guard and Reserve forces. In manning, for example, we have found that the units which are exceptionally active in social projects generally have the highest morale. Their people feel a greater sense of purpose and accomplishment through group practice of full-citizenship responsibilities. They enjoy a greater level of public prestige and respect, and this public attitude is reflected in the willingness of local people to become Reservists and for Reservists to remain in their units for additional terms of service.

Because of my early personal exposure as a young man in Alabama to this taken-for-granted involvement of the citizen-soldier, airman, sailor and marine in community affairs, I have great enthusiasm for the current effort of the Defense Department to encourage and expand Domestic Action programs by the Guard and Reserve elements of the Services. Perhaps this is what accounts for some of the pride I feel in presenting awards to units and individuals in the Guard and Reserve components that have been particularly effective in the Domestic Action programs.

Through the years, the support and protection of their State and home communities have been a tradition among Guardsmen and Reservists. Disaster relief and control of civil disturbance, of course, are missions of the National Guard, but involvement in these two activities seems to have fostered enthusiasm for other civic endeavors. Individual members of the Guard and Reserve units have gravitated toward service to community projects. Units have sponsored Boy and Girl Scout troops and provided support for local drives, underprivileged children's camps and youth athletic programs, and leadership in charitable programs.

The resulting identification of the Guard and Reserve as a local and participating community institution became, in the years *before* the high draft calls, a strong drawing card for new members, particularly in rural areas, towns and smaller cities where there was a high intensity of community spirit. Having a local Guard and Reserve unit was a source of pride to the community; being a member of such a unit was a status symbol.

Even where the level of community involvement of the Guard and Reserve was high, however, the activity was spasmodic—generated in most cases by personal concern over a particular social problem or by a request for assistance by an interested civilian group. And, as the urban societies became more complex and sophisticated, Guard and Reserve units became less clearly identified with their home communities and their members less involved as participants in local community projects. Unit commanders, whose equipment was in short supply and in poor condition, were reluctant to commit more than a token support which required the use of trucks or earth-moving machinery. They knew that, if something was broken or damaged, their chances of replacing it were doubtful. As the rolls of the Guard and Reserve units were swelled by those recruits who saw membership in a unit as a way of avoiding long-term active duty in the Services, the community identification of the Guard and Reserve suffered even further. Most of these recruits were from the more affluent, more highly educated segments of the community and had little knowledge of, or concern for, problems which affected the majority of the population. Therefore, they were not aware of the opportunities for community service and in some cases were not personally inspired to seek such opportunities.

Under the leadership of Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), there has been a concerted effort to organize and revitalize Guard and Reserve voluntary community involvement as a means of performing productive training. The response of the Guardsmen and Reservists—both as units and as individuals—is an indication that the tradition of public service is still very much alive.

Volunteer efforts have ranged from the conduct of day camps—and even resident summer camps—for local children to participation in clothing drives and clean-up campaigns. Unit efforts, utilizing training time and unit equipment, have produced better, more realistic training in unit missions and have given a strong boost to unit morale.

Particularly effective in the productive training aspects of Domestic Action have been members of engineering units and construction battalions who are learning to use their equipment and perfecting their skills by helping to improve public facilities such as parks and recreation areas.

It is far better training for a unit to grade a playground, clean a pond, improve a roadway in a park, or build a picnic shelter—than to dig and fill holes in the armory yard or rip up and lay down the same square of pavement at a training site. It is far better training for a medical unit to assist public health authorities to perform physical examinations and give immunizations than to have its members watch films or listen to lectures which explain how to do these very things.

These are the kinds of training programs that are being conducted and expanded in conjunction with Domestic Action programs. They are possible now because of better equipment and increased equipment levels which have resulted from the Total Force concept approach to national security. The interest of the Department of Defense and the Military Departments in such programs is strengthened by the need to provide better training—to make training better in member motivation—in order to attain the combat readiness required for Total Force use in a national emergency.

The Guard and Reserve do not perform Domestic Action programs in lieu of training for their primary mission. Such projects are either in addition to or by-products of mission training. Our policy is that a project must contribute to the development of unit or individual skills, if it is to be done during training periods and supported by training funds. Otherwise, a project can be done only on a voluntary basis by Guardsmen or Reservists who wish to pursue it.

Dr. Theodore C. Marrs

The reason for this restriction is that training time for the Guard and Reserve has become more precious, as units seek to become and remain fully capable and able to deploy within a timely period following mobilization. In their role as the initial and primary source of augmentation for the active forces in future emergencies, Guard and Reserve units cannot afford to "take a break" in training to perform some other service, regardless of the value of that service to society.

I have pointed out some of the ways that Domestic Action programs are being used to provide better, more realistic training. There is another aspect of training in which Domestic Action is, if not the impetus, at least an encouragement for improved operations. This is in the upkeep and betterment of weekend training areas and annual training sites.

The Department of Defense has established a policy which encourages the co-use of military properties by community-oriented civilian activities. The military reservations designated for use by the Guard and Reserve are essential to effective training. We are attempting to make the lands available to the public for recreation and the buildings available for schools and other important social needs, insofar as public use does not conflict with military requirements. Guard and Reserve efforts to make the areas and buildings more suitable for public use have resulted in the enhancement of their value as training sites with improved access roads, better planning for land utilization and other tangible improvements in site condition.

The National Guard and Reserve are integral and vital parts of the national security structure. As such, they must remain militarily oriented toward their role upon mobilization. But Guard and Reserve units are, and have traditionally been, closely identified parts of the communities from which they draw their members. They must maintain this identification, if they are to have the public respect and support essential to obtain the necessary manning, to obtain the funds and equipment which are the tools for producing readiness and to perform the training which melds men and equipment into Total Force concept levels of combat readiness.

Involvement in Domestic Action programs is one of the best ways for the Guard and Reserve—and the active duty forces—to demonstrate that they are *a part* of society rather than *apart* from society. They are also a means of employing the assembled unique talents of a military organization toward the betterment of living conditions for the full-time and part-time members of the military as well as for their fellow citizens.

For these reasons, Domestic Action programs will continue to receive major emphasis within the National Guard and Reserve program.

Domestic Action Second Only to Readiness Training

The National Guard has a long history of close community ties. It is natural that today's Army and Air National Guard units participate extensively in Domestic Action activities.

Army and Air National Guard units closely follow established Department of Defense guidelines for participation in Domestic Action.

Specifically, support provided cannot interfere with or detract from the unit mission. Involvement often is in a non-pay, voluntary status. It can be done in a paid-training status when appropriate training is derived and no additional Department of Defense funds are expended. Additionally, the Guard undertakes projects when no competition with local unions and contractors is involved. Often, construction projects are with the active support of labor organizations and townspeople.

In 1969, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau established a goal of at least one Domestic Action program for every unit. That initiative has been instrumental in encouraging units to increase Domestic Action involvement.

Major General Francis S. Greenlief, present Chief of the National Guard Bureau, states, "*We consider that work in Domestic Action is second in importance only to actual readiness training.*"

With such high-level backing, Army and Air National Guard units across the country have moved out to serve their communities in the dual status of citizen-Guardsmen to help overcome some serious domestic problems.

Department of Defense recently recognized 10 of the most outstanding initiatives in Pentagon awards ceremonies. Those endeavors reflected a wide variety of projects in the Army and Air National Guard.

Air National Guard

The Air National Guard's top program was conducted by New York's 174th Tactical Fighter Group at Syracuse. The unit undertook the rehabilitation of the condemned residence of Miss Margaret Mahl, 63. With community donations of material and labor, the unit supervised the complete restoration of her home, to include new roofing, siding, windows, plumbing and lighting fixtures, electrical wiring, plastering and painting. Nicknamed "Operation Merry Christmas," the project enabled Miss Mahl to move into her "new" home on Christmas eve.

At Dothan, Alabama, the 115th Tactical Control Squadron and Flight sponsored two Explorer Scout posts and a Little League Baseball team. The unit also conducted a clean-up campaign and initiated a Red Cross Blood Bank program together with the North Carolina Guard.

California's 129th Special Operations Group, Hayward Air National Guard Base, sponsored a Christmas Party for 100 disadvantaged children. The unit treated the children to movie cartoons, a ride in the Air Guard fire trucks, food, drinks, toys and gifts, and a tour of the base.

Indiana's 122nd Tactical Hospital at Fort Wayne gave medical and dental assistance to migrant workers in Allen County. During unit training assemblies, the medical Reservists established two clinics, providing medical aid to 68 patients and dental assistance to 45 individuals.

North Carolina Guardsmen, through the ANG Noncommissioned Officers Academy Graduates Association, sponsored a tour of the Air Guard's facilities at Charlotte and a cookout for 35 crippled children. Later, the unit sponsored "Operation Santa Claus" for 536 mentally and physically retarded children, distributing more than 5,000 presents—toys, food and toiletry articles.

Army National Guard

The Army National Guard's top program was conducted by Arizona's 2nd Light Truck Platoon, 2221st Transportation Company, at Prescott. The unit was involved in a wide range of Domestic Action projects, including a highway anti-litter campaign, an anti-drug program, a Christmas collection campaign, and sponsorship of a Little League Baseball team, a Halloween party and assistance in building a youth center gym. Authorized strength of the unit is just 35.

California's 175th Medical Group conducted a medical assistance program, benefiting 440 senior citizens at a health center, and a dental assistance program for 220 individuals in the Los Angeles area.

Elements from the Army and Air National Guard conducted the District of Columbia National Guard's annual Youth Leaders Camp. The program annually provides 170 youths, representing a cross-section of the community, with an opportunity to learn and practice basic principles of leadership in a wholesome multi-racial outdoor atmosphere.

Puerto Rico's 201st Surgical Hospital and Company B, 192nd Support Battalion, conducted a medical assistance program, covering 20 isolated towns in Puerto Rico and benefiting almost 5,000 inhabitants.

South Dakota's 153rd Engineer Battalion was involved in numerous construction and landscaping projects, benefiting the entire state of South Dakota. Projects included a cemetery, three lakes, a football field, a golf course, a Boy Scout camp and a tennis court.

Water-Sampling

The National Guard has recently become the focal point within DoD for assistance to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in what will become a nationwide water-sampling effort.

The joint National Guard-EPA project is an intensive study of some 1,100 lakes throughout the country in an effort to assist states in pinpointing water bodies most in danger of pollution damage. EPA plans to provide assistance in developing control strategies where distinct sources of pollution are identified.

The project, termed the National Eutrophication Survey, marks the first time such an extensive, detailed study of water environmental problems has ever been undertaken.

"Eutrophication" occurs when exces-

BEFORE AND AFTER—Last year, this home in Syracuse, New York, was condemned; but it was restored before Christmas by the New York Air National Guard.

sive plant growth, notably algae, eventually strangles a lake or other water body. The growth is speeded by an overabundance of nutrients, especially phosphates, in the water. Phosphates enter water bodies from the discharges of municipal sewage treatment plants, from industries and from general land runoff. While it is a natural process that can eventually change a lake from a clear water body to a swamp, eutrophication can be accelerated by increased cultural impact caused by man.

Thousands of National Guard volunteers each month sample major tributaries and 240 lakes. The ecology effort currently involves ten northeastern and north central states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The ecology effort will be increased during 1973 to 450 lakes in the remaining states east of the Mississippi.

All sample points are selected by EPA scientists. EPA provides all sampling materials, and its technicians train Guardsmen in the proper procedures. All water samples are sent to a state National Guard project officer, who insures all required samples have been taken and then ships the bottles to an EPA laboratory in Oregon for analysis. After sterilization, sample bottles are returned to the state National Guard project officer for redistribution to participating units for use in continued sampling.

Guard assistance to EPA is at virtually no cost. Assistant EPA Administrator Stanley M. Greenfield calls the National Guard efforts "exceptional public-mindedness."

Air Force Reserve Domestic Action

'Concern' Epitomizes Approach of Air Reservists

The Air Force Reserve describes its Domestic Action program in a single word . . . concern. And "concern" ranges from single-shot actions to those continuing efforts, but underying all is a constant, "concern." Asked by COMMANDERS DIGEST to spell out what "concern" really means, the Air Force Reserve submitted the following article.

* * * * * *

By being concerned for its fellow man, the Air Force Reserve becomes involved with its community and gets a great deal of personal satisfaction from these projects. Since Domestic Actions are primarily the responsibility of civilian community leaders, the Air Force Reserve encourages its units to participate in efforts to assist worthwhile projects in conjunction with other civic groups.

By working with leaders and local organizations, Air Reserve involvement is deeper and its efforts are channeled toward overall community goals.

Air Force Reserve Domestic Action programs range in size from the involvement of most of the personnel of a unit to as few as two people. There are some annual programs, some that are one-shot deals, and some continuing efforts.

An example of a one-shot deal was accomplished by units in Massachusetts working with the state's Department of Public Health and with the Federal Government's Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), administering rubella, measles and polio immunization to more than 2,700 disadvantaged youngsters. The effort involved not only aeromedical evacuation and a dispensary unit, but also people from supply, aerial port and headquarters. So successful was the effort that it was repeated in another section of the Boston metropolitan area.

Another similar Domestic Action program was that of the 939th Civil Engineering Flight at McChord Air Force Base, Washington, which assisted in the reconstruction of a church in North Pole, Alaska. The unit held its two-week active duty training at Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska. Upon arrival, the unit heard of the plight of the church in Alaska and immediately volunteered to assist in the reconstruction program. By the time of the flight's departure for home, all available materials had been used, and many man-hours had been donated to help in the project.

One non-continuing project was undertaken by an aerial port squadron in California. A community landmark in the form of the Delta King riverboat was rapidly deteriorating. That is, until Air Force Reservists came on duty. Armed with sanders, hammers, brooms and muscle, the unit helped to restore the historic landmark.

A clean-up project was undertaken by an Air Reserve unit in Chicago—a Civil Engineering Flight put its talents to

CONCERN—Air Force Reservists perform one of the basics, the saving of a life. Here, Reservists of the 302d Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron at Luke Air Force Base, Arizona, splashed down from their helicopter to rescue a young woman caught in raging waters of Arizona's massive flash floods during 1972. (U.S. Air Force Photo by A1C John Roberts)

work cleaning up a 15-block long abandoned railroad right-of-way which had been used as a dumping ground. The project provided specific training for the Reservists in their respective job skills, while performing a useful service to the community.

Every year, many Christmas projects are carried out by Air Reserve units throughout the world. Contributions of money and food for needy families are collected during this period.

Project Navajo was started in 1962 by a Reserve unit at Hill Air Force Base, Utah, in conjunction with the Utah Air Force Association. Food and clothing are collected by the Association and then airlifted to New Mexico for distribution to the Navajo population of St. Michael's Catholic Mission School. In addition, the unit has flown many missions into the rugged countryside, airlifting hay and feed after winter blizzards in an effort to save starving cattle and sheep on the reservations.

Another continuing Air Reserve program is a desert survival class conducted by one unit in Arizona. A program to provide citizens a comprehensive knowledge of survival in the desert environment, the courses include survival techniques using minimum survival gear, and food and water sources found in the desert.

The Air Force Reserve also gets involved in disaster relief projects.

After a May 1972 mine disaster at Kellogg, Idaho, Air Reservists airlifted eleven tons of seismic listening equipment and five mining experts into the area. Simultaneously, Air Reservists also flew four missions, airlifting personnel and fire-fighting equipment from California to Arizona to assist the U.S. Forestry Service in fighting fires.

One month later, June floods hit parts of South Dakota, the mid-Atlantic states and Arizona. Again, Reservists were there, helping with rescue and recovery efforts. Air Reservists from Missouri and Utah airlifted over 33 tons of supplies into the South Dakota flood area. In Scottsdale, Arizona, the Air Force Reserve rescue unit was credited with saving 29 lives during flash flooding in that area.

The most widespread disaster was, of course, Hurricane Agnes and her disastrous flooding along the East Coast, particularly in Pennsylvania and New York. Reservists assigned to units in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, and Utah responded by flying some 584,000 pounds of relief supplies into areas hard hit by the storm. More than 1,200,000 pounds were delivered by volunteer airmen of the Guard and Reserve.

Major General Homer I. Lewis, Chief of the Air Force Reserve, recently described a career in the Air Reserves, saying, "For humanitarian, yet pragmatic reasons, all Reservists should welcome and act on every worthwhile opportunity for hometown service in the 1970s. Our communities need us and we need our communities, for without our help they may not be able to solve some of their severe social problems and without them we may not even survive."

Army Reserve

National Effort Stresses Personal Involvement

Citizen-soldiers of the Army Reserve know full well that service to the community is often spawned by trouble.

Consider these events:

- The worst floods in Pennsylvania history struck the Susquehanna River valley in the aftermath of Hurricane Agnes;
- A mother, worried by her infant's sudden soaring temperatures, needed a doctor on a weekend in Denver.
- Eastern Pennsylvania blacks wanted to know whether they carried the trait for one of the most mysterious ailments known to man;
- Fisherman and ecologists along the Atlantic shore of New Jersey needed help in the construction of an artificial reef;
- Salt Lake City environmentalists searched for a way to remove and recycle the mountains of solid wastes they had collected; and
- "STOP" (*S*tudents *T*o *O*ppose *P*ollution), A Liverpool, New York, High School group, needed some muscle to remove abandoned autos from the streets of the area.

These are only some of the community problems acted upon by the men and women of the United States Army Reserve—some 1,000,000 citizen-soldiers in about 3,400 units and the individual Ready Reserves across the country. Increasingly, Reservists are leaving their training centers on their one weekend of training each month. They go, instead, into the streets of the inner cities and wherever else they are needed to help their friends and neighbors.

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For example, the floods in the wake of Hurricane Agnes are long since over, but the devastation they left behind remains. And it may be with the people of Pennsylvania and upstate New York for years to come. But it's safe to surmise that the recovery may be faster, thanks to the Army Reserve's 79th Command in Pennsylvania and 98th Training Division in New York.

Active in flood relief work from the start, often ignoring their own flood-induced hardships. Army Reservists, first as volunteers and later as part of their two week active duty annual training, rescued stranded victims, fed thousands whose homes were washed away by the 12-18 foot walls of water which roared through the Susquehanna and Chemung River valley towns, and cleared debris blocking streets and highways.

Now, months after one of the Nation's worst natural disasters, Army Reservists are still lending support, skill and time to the flood victims. They are rebuilding the shattered communities of the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton area of Pennsylvania and bordering towns of Southern New York on their weekend monthly unit training assemblies.

The Denver infant was one of an average of 200 persons treated every weekend by the 5502nd Army Reserve Hospital in the city's West Side Health Center. A shortage of funds threatened to close the clinic on weekends and the 40,000 residents of the area it served would have had difficulty finding medical services, if the Center's doors were shut.

Local city and hospital officials contacted the Army Reserve medical unit and arranged for its members to help staff the clinic on Saturdays and Sundays. The 5502nd's personnel included doctors, nurses, medical technicians, and others with specialties essential to the clinic.

So the baby with soaring temperature was treated, along with many others, young and old, on weekends at the clinic.

The Denver Department of Health was lavish in its praise of the Army Reservists, who were able to spend their monthly unit training assemblies at meaningful application of their medical skills.

In Chester, Pennsylvania, members of the 361st Evacuation Hospital, in cooperation with local Jaycees, hospitals, and businesses, opened four centers to test blacks, both adults and children, for sickle cell anemia. The disease can be responsible for unbearable pain and shorter life spans, if not diagnosed early and treated.

The 361st's medical technicians and nurses tested hundreds of Eastern Pennsylvania blacks for the sickle cell trait. Those whose blood tests revealed they carried the cells with the sickle shape (from which the ailment takes its name) were referred to their doctors. The latter will be able to keep an eye on their patients to relieve their pain and to prevent early death, should the disease become active.

Three miles off the coast of Sea Girt, New Jersey, an artificial reef constructed of discarded automobile tires is rising from the floor of the Atlantic Ocean. Army Reservists of the 78th Training Division, with headquarters in Edison, have been cooperating with members of the New Jersey Artificial Reef Committee, including ecologists, small boat owners, high school students and Jaycees.

The Army Reservists provide the trucks and drivers which move the tires from several centers to the harbors dotting the seacoast area. There, they join volunteers in punching holes in the scrap tires and weighting them with concrete so they'll sink quickly.

The Reservists also join the volunteers in loading the tires aboard small boats whose owners make the run to the reef site, an area three-and-one-half miles long, 1,000 feet wide and 60 feet deep. More than 60,000 tires already have been dropped into the sea, and are already encrusted with the algae and shellfish on which small fish feed. They attract the larger mackerel anglers love to land.

Meanwhile, the project helps rid the area of one of the nation's worst problems—the disposal of solid wastes like abandoned auto tires.

In Salt Lake City, members of the

Army Reserve's 419th Transportation Company joined with local conservation groups and college and high school students to collect waste paper, glass and metal and transport the waste to local plants for recycling.

In Liverpool, New York, the teenage members of the high school ecology club "STOP" (*S*tudents *T*o *O*ppose *P*ollution) asked for the help of the Army Reserve's 1019th Field Service Company in picking up abandoned cars that STOP members had spotted and cleared with local officials for removal to a scrap yard. The Reservists used cranes to lift the rusted eyesores onto a "lowboy" trailer and hauled them to the yard. There they were crushed into manageable packages and dumped into freight cars bound for steel mills and recycling.

The examples of the community improvement efforts listed above are only a handful of the number in which hundreds of Army Reserve units and thousands of Army Reservists become involved each year. Reservists in a construction engineer outfit, for example, used their earth-moving, plumbing and electrical skills to keep the Marblehead-Swampscott, Massachusetts, YMCA Children's Island camp open for 600 youngsters, including many underprivileged children.

In New York City, Army Reservists of civil affairs and medical units joined Public Health Service personnel in testing inner city children for the lead poisoning they might have developed from eating paint scaling off their tenement walls. Hundreds of other units donate blood or assist the Red Cross in making collections. Still others pledge the use of their eyes after death so that future sightless persons might see.

In virtually all of these projects, the Army Reservists are twice rewarded. Not only do they share the satisfaction of their friends and neighbors in bettering the quality of life in their communities, but they also perfect the skills they would be called on to use in event of a national emergency.

Naval Reserve Program

Navy Places Emphasis on Summer Recreation

Domestic Action programs in the Naval Reserve range from base visits to summer recreations programs to vocational training. Here are only a representative few of the Naval Reserve units reporting their activities:

Atlantic City

The Atlantic City, New Jersey, Naval Reserve Center expanded its recreational program for honorary "weekday warriors." More than 1,200 Atlantic City area children participated and climbed through submarine hatches, walked through a model of a giant beating heart and watched small animals in their natural habitat.

Atlantic City Reservists also offered a pleasant summer cruise to approximately 1,000 school-aged youngsters.

Philadelphia and Lakehurst

Naval Reservists in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Lakehurst, New Jersey, to strengthen the educational aspects of the "Breakthrough" program, offered a visit to the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia and the Naval Air Station—"home of the dirigible"—at Lakehurst. The program was dovetailed with local "Insight" programs in drug prevention, nutrition and human relations.

Charleston

Navy Domestic Action Programs in Charleston, South Carolina, were focused on four areas:

- **Operation Shipmate.** During the summer months, groups of 30 disadvantaged boys, ages 12-17, are brought onto the base each week from Tuesday through Friday, living in the barracks and eating in Navy messes. While on base, they are given tours of the various ships in port, generally submarines and destroyers. Supervised recreation is an integral part of the program and includes softball, football, archery and swimming.
- **Project Concern** is directed toward assistance of the Jenkins Orphanage. The institution is funded by the city and county ($7,000 per year from each) and through private contributions. Teaching assistance is provided by volunteers to help the children in their schoolwork. Volunteer instructors tutor reading, English and typing.
- **Operation Friendship.** Of particular concern is the Union Heights area, a disadvantaged section of Charleston near the main gate of the Naval Station. A teaching committee holds classes in arts and crafts, reading, mathematics, sewing, black studies, typing and business. Training is given in recording and filing records. A clothing committee collects and distributes used clothing to the needy. The Naval Station swimming pool is open to the youths of the area for organized and supervised swimming.
- **Summer Aid and Neighborhood Youth Corps Programs.** These programs provide summer employment and on-the-job training for youth in the area. The nature of the work varies but includes ground maintenance, special services, food service, secretarial, janitorial, laundry services, painting, port services and security.

Pensacola

The Naval Communications Training Center hosted a Summer Sports Camp for boys in the Pensacola, Florida, area.

Each Monday, 24 local boys reported to Corry Field for a five-day youth camp which stressed understanding among youths of all races.

Field trips to the University of West Florida, the Pensacola Naval Air Station and the Naval Aviation Museum NCTC training facilities, VT-10 hanger-airplane cockpit, were included in the camp's schedule, along with visits with a doctor and a dentist.

"Rap" sessions were held with their counselors, a Navy Chaplain and local police officials, and a drug awareness lecture was given all the youths to discuss human relations, drugs, religion and a wide variety of other topics.

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